

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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The man who first ruined the Roman people was he who first gave them treats and gratuities.
—Coriolanus.

Mail Order Methods

Only the other day we had occasion to speak incidentally of the mail order business. As we recollect, our remarks were provoked by a complaint by one of the Tucson newspapers of the invasion of the job-printing field there by an eastern printing concern which had been generously patronized by the merchants and other business men of Tucson. We took occasion to speak of the handicap under which any community runs that sends forever out of it, money which may be kept in circulation at home.

Speaking of Phoenix, we believed that the mail order business was carried on to a considerable extent here—to a much more damaging extent than our merchants or people generally realized. We guessed that there were at least 500 of the big catalogues issued by the mail order houses to be found within this city or its vicinity.

It transpires that that was a wild guess. We have learned that within the last two days a carload of these catalogues, about fifteen tons of them, has been received in Phoenix for distribution throughout Arizona and New Mexico. These catalogues come from a Chicago house to a local concern, whose business it is to forward them by parcels post to persons whose addresses are sent along with stamps for postage. We are informed that seven tons of these catalogues have already been delivered at the local postoffice for transmission. We also learn that this is the second carload of catalogues received here within a year the former consignment having come probably from another concern.

We will suppose that these catalogues weigh three pounds apiece. The car must therefore have contained 10,000 so that Phoenix and the valley's share of them would greatly exceed The Republican's estimate of the number in this community. Four more carloads are expected. It is probably safe to say that there are in this vicinity not fewer than 2000 such catalogues and in many households they occupy a place just below the family bible.

These bulky catalogues, copiously illustrated, and some of the illustrations are expensive, have been prepared at enormous cost. It is at considerable additional cost that they are sent as far as Phoenix and the cost of distributing them from here is also enormous. Yet the investment must be a highly profitable one and experience must have shown it to be profitable or it would not be repeated. The question is suggested: Is not this Chicago house keeping in closer touch with the cash paying public of Phoenix and vicinity than our local merchants are?

It is said the mail order houses make their strongest play in those communities where they believe the buying public is most neglected by local merchants; where advertising is less insistently done; where it appears the field is less intensively cultivated by local workers.

The newspapers generally unite in pointing out the many advantages of trading at home, the mutual advantage of keeping money at home; the advantage of making a personal selection of purchases; the fact that the mail order houses handle an inferior class of goods, the loss of time in trading abroad. But all this is general. It devolves upon the merchants themselves to impress effectively upon the buying public the many advantages of buying at home.

The British Note

What will the American government do now that it is in possession of the British note sustaining the order-in-council which it claims is not a violation of international law but a new application of international law, to meet changed conditions of warfare. The British contention is supported by an elaborate legal argument and the position may or may not be a sound one. But the fact that this municipal order was made and enforced without consultation with any neutral nation was in itself offensive.

The very admission that the order-in-council change the application of international law can only mean that some rights of neutrals have been abridged by the municipal orders and that we have been favored with another assertion of British supremacy of the sea.

Great Britain is either right or wrong. If she is right our government made a mistake when it sent a protest. It must either insist now upon its position, recede or accept a refuge provided in the British note for an interminable wrangle in an international tribunal.

The Germans in submarine warfare have changed somewhat the application of international law and they too have suggested leaving the matter to an international tribunal. We have demanded of them an immediate understanding, a full and

prompt compliance with our views, a settlement for the damage already done, a disavowal of responsibility for the acts committed by submarine commanders and a promise that there shall be no repetition of those acts. In fact, we have sent to Germany an ultimatum, compliance with whose terms we should be able to enforce.

Now will we insist that Great Britain shall accept our views or will we permit the discussion to drag along through a series of notes and at last, through an international tribunal where it will probably be settled long after the war has ended? Meantime, Great Britain will continue to interfere with our commerce with neutral nations until peace has been declared. It is much more important though that this dispute with Great Britain should be settled immediately than that it should be determined at once whether it is safe for American citizens to travel on an unarmed and unresisting belligerent vessel.

Pending a settlement of the latter matter American citizens can travel on neutral ships not carrying munitions of war. But until our dispute with Great Britain is settled there is but one European market for American products and that is Great Britain. Great Britain has it in her power to fix the price of American cotton and grain and meats—of everything we sell abroad, for the British orders-in-council relieve Great Britain of any competition on the other side of the Atlantic. American producers can take what Great Britain offers or keeps their goods at home. There is only one class of exports upon which we can fix the prices. That class comprises munitions of war in whose manufacture not one American in 10,000 is directly or remotely interested and not one in 10,000 derives any benefit from that branch of industrial activity.

Mexicans Would Disarm Themselves

An invasion of Mexico would not in the present circumstances be as difficult as it might seem. We have been foolishly prolonging the war there by permitting a flood of arms and ammunition to pour across the border. If we were to intervene there now hundreds of American soldiers would be killed by American bullets. But if this country would now do what it should have done in the beginning,—clap on an embargo so tight that not a rifle, not even a cartridge could go through it, the Mexican factions would soon disarm themselves by wasting all the ammunition they have on hand.

There are no facilities in Mexico for the manufacture of rifles and cannon and very limited facilities for making ammunition. Such as the crude factories in that country have turned out is almost worthless. There is no place in the world now, outside the United States where ammunition can be purchased.

We do not suppose however that an embargo will be placed upon the shipment of ammunition into Mexico until hostilities have actually commenced. The ammunition making industry in this country is the one which has been most fostered and encouraged by the government during the last two years. It was the ammunition makers that procured the lifting of the embargo which the present administration found in effect and they have always succeeded in keeping it lifted. In the directions from the department of justice during the trials of persons for violating the embargo while it lasted was seen the influence of the great concerns which make rifles and cartridges.

THE TENDER SENTIMENT OF THE IRISH

The Wexford people, like all the Irish who live in the country have marked spiritual qualities. Long solitary hours of walking by the roads that lead to the sea, and past their empty towers and castles, eloquent of other years and other men—gone, who knows whither?—have brought them near to unselfish powers, religious and traditional. They are as often silent as talkative when they sit about their hearth at night.

"Ah, then," says old Mogue, the "dark fiddler," perhaps a descendant of one of the old bards so revered by the Wexford people, "you are asking me why I smile, sitting by my lone in the doorway, with only the warmth of the sun on my face to tell me there is light at all. I am smiling because I heard a lovely thing—the voice of our blessed Lord's mother. Grandier it was than the whispering of the Little People I hear sometimes back beyond in the rath."

All the inhabitants have a deep love for their home. It is perhaps because their ancestors fought so fiercely for every rod of the land that their descendants are loath to leave their country. The scenes when our emigrant says farewell to his home and his neighbors are distressing in the extreme. Sometimes, indeed, the call of the sod is too strong for the prospective exile.

"Your Michael didn't go to America, then, Mrs. Murphy," a woman is asked whose son had a ticket for New York.

"Ah, no, ma'am; the yellow clay held his feet, and his mother's milk got about his heart, and he couldn't go."

Michael gives various unsentimental reasons why he remained but finally says "Sure, I couldn't leave my mother alone with a long, soft family to bring up; and her heart was in me, and sure it's hard to draw the heart of a woman back."

"Ah, well," says Mrs. Murphy, with vague religious flavor in her tone, "there's many a thing falls out between the milking of the cow and the print of butter come to the table."—Maude Radford Warren in Harper's Magazine.

RIFLE SHOTS AROUND CORNER

A rifle that shoots over the parapet while the user sits in comparative safety in the trench without necessity for exposing himself to the fire of the enemy is a late invention brought out by a well-known sportsman and described in Popular Mechanics Magazine. The feature of the invention is that the rifle is held vertically while the projectile is fired vertically. This is accomplished by a curved deflecting tube, fixed to the muzzle of the gun, that changes the course of the projectile from the vertical to the horizontal as it leaves the gun. In spite of the enormous friction that must accompany this change of direction, the tube, as shown by actual tests, is not subject to excessive wear, while the effective range of a rifle equipped with this device is between 100 and 150 yards.

FORBEAR DISPUTE

Could we forbear dispute and practice love, We should agree as angels do above.
—Edmund Waller.

PAVING IS TO BRING PROTEST

Attorney A. D. Leyhe in Behalf of West Adams and West Monroe Streets Will File Brief Today With City Commission

At the meeting today of the city commission to consider further the protests against the extension of paving on West Adams and West Monroe streets, a brief by A. D. Leyhe representing the protestants will be presented. The following are the essential features of it:

"In compliance with the provision of the improvement act, and within the time specified, a written protest was filed with the city clerk of the city of Phoenix, by the owners, as protestants contend, of approximately 60 1/2 per cent of the frontage of property fronting on the proposed improvement, or 52 per cent of the frontage of property fronting on the streets or parts of streets comprised within the limits of the assessment district. To be more exact and explicit, we find there is approximately 11,791 feet of property frontage fronting on the proposed improvement, and the protesting petitions bear the names of the owners of 7,126 1/2 feet of the property frontage fronting on the said improvement. We also find that there is in said assessment district approximately 17,956 feet of property frontage fronting on the streets or parts of streets comprised therein, and said protesting petitions contain the names of the owners of 11,136 feet of said property frontage.

In making these estimates of property frontage we conclude that none of the property fronting facing on either Seventh or Seventeenth avenues should be included in the totals, for the improvement contemplated begins at the west side of Seventh avenue and terminates at the east side of Seventeenth avenue. Neither the intersections of Seventh avenue and Adams street, nor Seventh avenue and Adams and Monroe streets, are to be paved, and therefore the reasons for assessing, what may be termed the "side streets" within the district, or the streets therein which are not to be paved, do not exist as to the property fronting on the said two avenues.

"The courts have frequently recognized the distinction, and in several cases have applied the distinctive rules of construction to questions similar to those at issue in this matter. In no case has there been noted a greater clearness of conception than in City Street Improvement Co. vs. Babcock, reported in 129 Cal. 630-735 Pac. 465-7, wherein the court says: 'The rule that objections with respect to proceedings against the property by which his property may be taken from him without his fee consent to the effect that all such proceedings must be construed with great strictness, and all requirements of the statute precisely followed, if they are of such a nature that by any possibility he might be prejudiced by a failure to observe them, is not applicable to this proceeding in the way of a protest by him. It is a proceeding in his favor provided for the purpose of enabling him to prevent the taking of his property for a public improvement which he does not desire. There is no reason why clause of the statute should not receive a liberal construction, with a view to effect its object and promote justice.'"

"That clause had to do with the sufficiency of a protest against certain street improvements, and the supreme court of California, arose to meet the demands of justice, proclaiming as a rule of law that the private property and rights of an individual should not be taken from him by reason of any unimpaired technicality, and declaring that every intent should be construed in his favor.

"That same court, in Los Angeles Lighting Co. vs. City of Los Angeles, reported in 106 Cal. at page 156, 39 Pac. 535, in considering the sufficiency of protest against street improvement, said: 'This was sufficient to entitle it to be considered as a protest by them against the improvement. The protests contemplated by the statute are not required to be executed with any particular formality. They do not create any burden or obligation and are not to be executed with the ceremonies required for a transfer of real estate, or for creating a charge thereon. It is sufficient if they indicate to the city council that the proposed improvement is objected to, and that this objection is made by the owners of the majority of the frontage upon the line of the work.'"

"We now come to the particular points of contention, and

"First, That by the signing of a protest by an agent.

"This question is so elementary that we can not conceive of the necessity of an extended discussion, and particularly when the courts have determined that the protest need not be executed with any particular formality, nor with any of the ceremonies required for a transfer of real estate, or for creating a charge thereon. However, the question has been given judicial determination. Under the California improvement law, from which our improvement act of 1912 was copied, there arose a contention as to the

Why Is He All Dolled Up At Such Enormous Expense?

An Inquiry Which Seems So Pertinent That It Is Hoped It May Not Be Regarded As Impertinent

By SALLY JACOBS

WE HAVE tried

TO see

LINDLEY CALHOUN MORTON

EVER since

HE CAME back

FROM THE

EAST

BUT HE is

ALWAYS out

OF TOWN in

TUCSON

OR FLAGSTAFF

OR EL PASO

OR PLACES like

THAT.

WE wanted

TO ASK him

WHY HE bought

ONE hundred and twenty-five

DOLLARS

WORTH OF DOLLS

IN NEW YORK.

NO, we don't

MEAN anything

LIKE THAT.

WE mean

BABY DOLLS

AND Campbell

KIDS.

NO, WE

ARE not

KIDDING.

WE wouldn't

DO SUCH a

THING

WITH SO MUCH

INVOLVED.

We put

CRAIG KENNEDY

ON THE case

AND he

DISCOVERED that

THE BACHELOR club

regularity of a signature by an agent

to a protesting petition without any

written authority, and the supreme

court of California, in Los Angeles

Lighting Co. vs. City of Los Angeles,

above cited, said: 'The statute does

not require that authority to sign a

protest, if signed by an agent, shall

accompany the protest, nor was it

necessary that the authority of Cou-

get to Serial should be in writing.

When the council came to consider

the sufficiency of the protest, they

could then require the production of

the authority, if it was challenged,

but if on its face a protest purports

to have been signed on behalf of the

owners of a majority of the front-

age, a disregard of it by the council

is at the risk of their future ac-

tion, in ordering the improvement,

being without their jurisdiction.'

"This same declaration of law is

laid down by Page in his collabora-

tion and annotation of the California

street and improvement law, at sec-

tion 100, where he says: 'A signa-

ture by an agent, for the owner, made

in his presence, and at his request, is

sufficient. The authority need not

be in writing, nor is it necessary that

evidence of authority accompany the

protest.' This interpretation, reached

by the supreme court of California,

and by a noted legal writer, of a law

from which our improvement act

was copied, determining that an

agent may sign a protest petition for

the power, with only a verbal au-

thority so to do, and without any

written authority, should remove all

doubt as to the regularity of that

portion of our protesting petition

which has been signed by an agent

for the owner.

"Second, To determine what is

meant by the 'owner' as employed in

our law, permitting a protest to be

filed against a proposed street im-

provement, we need only refer to

section 1966, at page 673, of our

statutes of 1913,—which is a part

of the improvement act of 1912,—where

we shall find the following definition

of the word 'owner.' This chapter

shall be liberally construed to effect

the ends of justice. The person own-

PRESIDENT

GAVE THEM to

A...

LITTLE GIRL

AND now

HE IS trying

TO solve

THE WHY.

IT IS SO

HOT we are

AFRAID

KENNEDY'S ideas

MAY WITHER

SO IF you

HAVE ANY

LIGHT

PLEASE throw

IT ON the

GREAT mystery.

IT MUST take

A lot

OF POWER

TO keep it

TO ONE'S self.

BUT

THEY SAY

THE hero hasn't

CONFIDED in a

SOUL.

HE NEVER tells

ANYTHING

AND that's the

REASON WE

DON'T know about

HIS MOTOR trip

TO THE

CANYON.

IN A week

OR TWO

BUT we

WILL HAVE

SOME ONE on the

trail.

ing the fee, or the person in whom,

on the day the action is commenced,

appears the record title to the lots

and lands by deeds duly recorded in

the county recorder's office of such

county, or the person in possession

of lands, lots, or portions of lots or

buildings under claim, or exercising

acts of ownership over the same for

himself, or an executor, administra-

tor, or guardian of the owner shall

be regarded, treated, and deemed to

be the 'owner,' for the purpose of this

law according to the intent and

meaning of that word as used in this

chapter.

"You will note that this specified

that the above shall be the meaning